HOUSE DEMOCRATS REVOLT.

MENT TO THE TARIFF BELL. This Revolt May Grow to Such an Extent as to Compet the Committee to Listen to the Appeals of Democrats Who Want the Bill Amended-The Pate of the Income Tax Evidently Depends on the Votes of Members Who Pavora Buty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Chaleman Wilson and his colleagues on the Ways and Means Comlittee, who have been running things to suit themselves since the tariff debate began, were held up in the House this morning and compelled to surender. It was Prof. Wilson himall who brought into the House the proposition mextend until Aug. 1 the time when the free gool schedule of the bill should take effect and postponing until Dec. 1 the operation of the proposed schedule on manufac-tured woollen goods. Prof. Wilson defended this proposition yesterday in a vigorous speech in which he claimed that the change fdates was proposed so that farmers would get the benefit of the present duty in disposing their spring wool clip, and that the manufacturers of woollen goods could dispose of their stock on hand before the new rates of duty should take effect. Prof. Wilson had present finished his speech than he heard the rumblings of the coming storm, which grew in Herceness and intensity until to-day, when it broke over his head with a noise so great that even he and his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee were badly frightened. It is hoped by many Democrats that the members of the Wars and Means Committee will hereafter be more disposed to listen to argument and to the appeals other members than they have been here-

As no roll calls are taken in the Committee of the Whole, it cannot be stated with accuracy how many or what members broke away from the rule of the Ways and Means Committee this morning, but at least sixty-five Democrats deserted the committee and defeated its plans. This vote may possibly not indicate that the Wilson bill will meet with defeat in the House, but it must be regarded as significant of the intention of many members to insist upon their rights to be consulted regarding the amendments proposed, and if the committee still continues to ignore them they may make their voices heard still more plainly than they did to-day. The action of the House was a great surprise to Prof. Wilson and the other friends of the Tariff bill. The Professor had the presence of mind, however, to withdraw his amendment fixing Dec. 1 as the date or the operation and the woollen goods schedule when the first amendment was de-The Ways and Means Committee members have been proceeding under a false feeling of security, relying upon the provisions of the order under which the bill is being considered, and upon the friendliness of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to stifle all opposition to their bill and permit the adoption of such amendments only as the adoption of such amendments only as the committee should see fit to propose to the House. Until this morning nothing occurred to lessen the confidence of the Administration men that the bill would be carried in the House intact. The set-back received by the committee is due largely to the men who are either absolute free traders and those who helieve in a strictly revenue tariff, and both classes therefore being strongly opposed to the Wilson bill.

either absolute free traders and those who believe in a strictly revenue tariff, and both classes therefore being strongly opposed to the Wilson bill.

The most prominent man in the revolt against the recommendation of the committee, with regard to the wool schedule, was Tom Johnson of Ohio. And he, therefore, is credited with being the head and front of the opposition movement. Mr. Johnson, however, is a free trader from principle, and has not hesitated at very step in the tariff proceedings to criticise the Wilson bill as being unfair and undemocratic. Many of those who voted against the committee to-day are of the same edition as Mr. Johnson. Others voted as they did because they do not like the Wilson bill, and are determined to insist upon baving amendments made that are of interest and importance to the constituencies they represent. These men claim that their wishes and opinions were ignored when the Wilson bill was prepared by the Administration men on the committee, and they will attempt to have the desired amendments attached to the fell before it is disposed of in the House. It is too early as yet to predict whether the mutny that cropped out to-day will grow sufficiently large to overwhelm the committee and defeat the bill. As one of the disguinited Democrats expressed if the defeat of the committee and compel them to listen to the appeals of those lemocrats who want the bill amended. One also the day will overwhelm the committee and compel them to listen to the appeals of those lemocrats who want the bill amended in the first of the day of the decided and the seeing their charse, came to the rescue of the bolting Democrate, and overturned the committee's recommendation. There is no reason why the committee of the seamon which the seeing their charse, came to the rescue of the bolting Democrate, and overturned the committee's recommendation. There is no reason why ne to the rescue of the bolting and overfurned the committee's scrats, and the second way should not do this again and again while sill is being considered, and it is this fear that may happen that will cause the tomes on ways and Means to be less arbitrary har the remainder of the debate in the ter of shatting out all amendments to the not proposed by themselves. What happen again when the Airling way happen again when the Airling way happen again when the Airling day may happen again when the Ai-non ask for a duty on coal and iron Louisiana mon ask for a protected

and the locuisiana men ask for a protected duty en sugar.

The Ways and Means Committee partially emissis themselves, however, by the reflection that to day's action was taken in Committee of the Whole, and they live in the hope that when the bill gets into the House the Republican siles of the reletions become at the make it them on a yea and nay vote, and thus make it beside for the Ways and Means Committee to come out victorious after all.

It is now possible that the success of the income tax proposition will depend upon the votes of the advantage of the sugar duty. The Louisiana members, who appear to be leading the fight hope to prevent the adoption of the luccine tax for the reason that it is allowed to the required to make up the tax of the required to make up the committee that suddient revenue would be stonded but it is claimed by the committee that suddient revenue would be stonded out if it is not adopted, either as part

the special triples not adopted, either as part the special boil or as a separate measure, duty on sugar may have to be restored. However, the present of a thousand the special triples as the lacense tax is concerned. If the measure is the advocates of a sugar twill open the dependence of the free measure in the hope of forether senate to restore the duty on the penate to restore the duty on the penate to restore the duty on the penate to restore the first that The results to restore the duty of the results to restore the duty was the restore the duty was the results in the upper branch of Coless, and it is not improbable the revenue from sugar may be substitute the proposed revenue from the income is a complete of the Democratic mombers was and Means Committee who voted for sugar and superconduction. sigar, and subsequently to vote for a design are now ready to vote for a design and the state of such as a substitute. They will insist on an opportunity to express themselves to this effect before the junding bill is finally voted. But the sugar refiners are preparing to ure an advanced duty, or else a higher specification or refined than on raw sugar. The relativity on refined than on raw sugar. The chain that the bill as now con-tructed will prove damaging to the refining industry, and that the various substitute propositions as itself various substitute propositions as smaller in the advocates of a sugar-duty at a smaller for the refined of talk aboves comes from the representaa specific rate will be just as had. The kind of talk houser comes from the representatives of the swar Trust in most instances, and its hardly probable that their desires will be auticularly heal. d. The question of the duty on awar new apparently rests upon the fate of the income tax in the House.

PROCE DINGS IN THE HOUSE, First Befrat of the Committee on Ways and

Wishington, Jan. 17.—The Ways and Means Committee suffered its first defeat in the House to-day. The House was in Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, the pending duestion being the amendment proposed by the Wass and Means Committee that the free had clause should go into effect on Aug. I 184. Mr. Johnson of Ohio submitted a substitute providing that the clause should go icto effect immediately after the passage of the bill. This substitute was adopted by a vote of 112 to 102, the yea vote being about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans. all the Democratic members of the Wars and Heans Committee including Mr. Bryan of Sebraska, who is a practical free trader, opcoacd the aubatitute. Mr. De Witt Warner of New York, who is also a free trader, was anther Democrat who stood with the committee. Mr. Warner subsequently said that the adopparalyze the woollen trade, in that it ie't the late indefinite when wool shall come in free. It was noticed, too, that the Regublican members who represent districts in which

woollen manufactories are located opposed the substitute. Other Republicans who voted in the affirmative defended their action on the THEY DEFEAT A COMMITTEE AMEND. ground that the committee's amendment gave o substantial relief to the farmer, and that the manufacturers had already discounted any action the House might take regarding the woollen schedule. It is impossible to make an analysis of the vote, inasmuch as it was taken by tellers. It is not improbable, however, that when the consideration of the bill is comploted in Committee of the Whote, and ft is reported to the House, Chairman Wilson may insist upon a yea and may vote on a like proposition in the House, and this may result in reversing the decision of the Committee of the Whole, which was reached by the slim majority of ten votes in the absence of a full

The debate was opened to-day by Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.). He predicted disaster to the country as a result of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Outhwaite Derm. Onlies followed, and speke in defence of the measure. The present business stagnation, he said, had been attributed by the Republicans to the Incoming of a Democratic Administration. He had statistics which showed that this depression had begun in July, 1832, and in the following six months five of them previous to the election of I resident Cleveland; there had been a failing off in exports of \$30,000,000. It was only the good luck of the Republicans which enabled them to get out of power before the crash came. He almost regretted that the Republicans had not remained in power, so that the people could see the friguity of the Mckinley bill.

Mr. Burrows (Bep., Mich.) then read from Rep., Mass., He predicted disaster to the

McKinley bill.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) then read from statistics to show that our foreign trade and exportations had increased under the full operations of the McKinley law.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Hk.) jumped to his feet with the statement that the talance of trade between 1850 and 1850, under a low tariff, was in favor of this country.

Several Republicans were eager to contradict this statement, when Mr. Springer went on to explain that what he meant was that this country had sought more than it had sold, and he thought the country was so much better off by the excess of importations. [Derisive laughter among the Republicans.]

Then the gentleman believes that it would be to the interest of the country to go abroad for everything we want? asked Mr. Burrows, amid the laughter of the Hepublicans.

Mr. Springer explained that goods were a source of wealth more desirable than money, and that was the view hold by Great Britain. The balance of trade had been against Great Britain. The talance of trade had been against Great Britain. The talance of trade had been against Great Britain. The talance of trade had been against Great Britain. The talance of trade had been against Great Britain. The talance of trade had been against Great Britain. The talance of trade had been against Great Britain. The talance of trade had been against Great Britain. The talance of the south getting poorer every year. The people of the south great great great and the country must be getting poorer every year. the country must be getting poorer every year. The fact was however, as was well known, that England was getting richer every year. The people of the world were intebted to Great Britain to the extent of \$10,000,000,000,000, and it took \$500,000,000 a year to pay the interest on this debt. That was what the Republicans called the balance of trade being against the country, said Mr. Springer, tramphantly.

umphantly.

Mr. Hulick (Rep., O.) inquired whether Mr. Springer intended to vote for the bill for the reason that it would produce a balance of reason that it would produce a balance of trade against us.

"I hope the time will come when our imports shall exceed our exports," said Mr. springer in renit, "and as our income exceeds our outgo we will grow richer."

"Will the adoption of this tariff law result in the balance of trade going against us?" persisted Mr. Hulick.

"No. not against this country; in favor of it."

Will the adoption of this tariff law result in the balance of trade going against us?" persisted Mr. Hulick.

"No: not against this country; in favor of it," reiterated Mr. Springer. "We will get more into this country than goes out."

Mr. Dingley said that the Democrats seemed to think that every man was a consumer only, and that they ultimately paid for their importations in money only; but, as a matter of fact, they paid in labor as well as in money. That article is cheapest which costs least in labor, and there never was a time when articles were so cheap as now, on account of the introduction of labor-saying devices. Contending against the assertion that large importations benefited the country, he said that if \$2000.000.000 worth of goods were brought into this country it was depriving American manufacturers of a saie of that amount and stopped work to just that extent. In thusiastic Republican applause.

Mr. Hatch Dem. Mo. spoke in favor of free wool. He was a practical farmer, but he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not maintain a flock of sheep on his farm with any idea of deriving profit from the wool clip. There was not one farmer in a hundred who raised sheep for the wool. It was the very smallest element of profit in the rearing of sheep, and, he continued sarnestly. It has been made so by the action of the Republican party in insisting on a high tariff on wool. Whenever the tariff on wool had been as cheap in this country since the first of last June as it could be bought in the price of wool, he said, turning to the Democratic colleagues as he took his seat.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) asserted that wool had been as cheap in this country since the first of last June as it could be bought in the price of wool, he said, turning to the Democratic, and then why can't you manufacture woollen goods as cheaply now as after the first of August?" He had opposed the extension of time resterday, because if free wool had to come, it might just as well come then as later. The only advantage to be gain

There was a great deal of uproar in the louse while Mr. Cannon was speaking and House while Mr. Cannon was speaking, and the lack of attention on the Democratic side aroused his ire. He paused a moment in his remarks, and then waiting a moment in the hope that the noise would stop, he said, slowly and regretfully:

Mr Chairman, I am not fond of talking on
Mr Chairman, I am not fond of talking on
the

economic subjects while gentlemen on the other side are talking louder than I am; and so I yield back the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Maine Mr. Reed:

Mr. Cockran I Dem., N. I. was then recognized and said: My friend from Maine Mr. Dingley is always interesting and instructive when he speaks, and is always correct except when he latours under the stress of party excitement. He asks, with an appearance of innocence, whether it is not better for us to export goods than gold. That brings us back to the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts Mr. Walker! whether it would be a good thing for the country to import \$250.180,000 worth of goods. Mr. Cockran heid that the importation of \$250,000,000 worth of goods could not occur unless we manufactured that much to pay for them; that the importation of that amount presupposed the manufacture of a similar amount with which to pay for it. Democratic appause, ile said that when he invited a gentleman on the other side to propound questions to him the said that when he invited a gentleman on the other side to propound questions to him the other side to propound questions to him the other day he had excluded the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Walker) from the operations of that invitation because the gentleman was not governed by the usual rules of confroversy and of good sense. (Laughter on the lepublican side.) He asked Mr. Dingley if he did not assert that the value of labor did not depand on the law of supply and demand. Mr. Dingley—If you mean that the number of persons seeking employment at a certain time is exactly equivalent to the number of vacancies for which laborers are sought, then lasy no.

Mr. Cockran said he had made an important seconomic discovery in the debate caturday. He had learned that samewhere or other there was an agency which would take the proceeds of their labor and distribute it among the employment. The gentlaman from Acceleration.

was an agency which would take the proceeds of their later and distribute it among the employees. The gentleman from New York Mr. Payne had said this agency was the trades union, and the zentleman from Maine IMr. Resel had said it was the trades unions and Amighry God together. Laughter, Criticism, he said, had been made on the other side of the House upon the flomestead strike being ungged into the debate. All that was meant by the reference on his side, however, was to point out the difficulty of making the tariff laws effectual white a policy was maintained which exposed members of trades unions to assault.

laws effectual while a policy was maintained which exposed inembers of trades unions to assault.

You Mr. Carnegie is not the only manufacturer in America. Interrupted Mr. Robinson likes, Pa.b.

"That is so," replied Mr. Cockran, "and he is not the only manufacturer in America who is trying to break up the trades unions, either." Democratic applause.

Mr. Wilson then spoke very briefly, giving his casous for offering the amendment vesteriar, and the House then proceeded to vote on the amendments which were as follows:

Mr. Wilson's amendment that the free wool clause of the Tariff till should go into effect and Tariff till should go into effect and Mr. Howers's amendment to this making the time let. I blats; Mr. Johnson's substitute providing that the clause should go into effect immediately after the passage of the bill; and Mr. Howers's substitute fixing Dec. II, 1846, as the date.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Payne's amendment, and it was best by a strict party vote yeas. 18. nars. 194. The Jennocrats chaffed the Republicans for voting for this amendment asserting that they were voting for free wool.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Rowers's amendment to the substitute proposed by Mr. Johnson. Contrary to expectation, this was agreed to one vote by tellers—reas. 112: nars. 196. The result was greeded with chears.

The next ameniment submitted by Chairman Wilson was one potting marine confines and squipments on the free list. Mr. Dingley offered an amendment to this, putting the material for marine engines on the free list, but not the completed machinery. Mr. Dingley offered an amendment to this, putting the material for marine engines on the free list, but not the completed machinery. Mr. Dingley amendment offered by Mr. Wilson was agreed to manual mendment offered by Mr. Wilson was agreed to manual offered by Mr. Wilson was agreed to

material for martine engines on the free list, but not the completed machinery. Mr. Pingley's amendment offered by Mr. Wison was agreed to.

A very amusing diversion was created by Mr. Walker thee, Mass., Mass., who resplied to the references to him and the lack of respect shown him by Mr. Cockran in his recent speeches. As soon as the members realized that there was something very much out of the ordinary noing on, they crowded into the aisles around Mr. Walker and in the space telore the Speaker's desk, and for nearly twenty minutes the fin was fast and furious and the House was in a constant roar of laughter. Mr. Walker white with range, tore Mr. Cockran to pieces, metationically, and steach one of his thrusts there was a shoot of laughter, in which the galleries

Mr. Cockrell Dem. Mo. made a long statement as to the was in which the law had been ment as to the war in which the law had been

joined without let or biodrance from the Chairman, who himself joined in the general merriment. Throughout it all Mr. Cockran sat within a few feet of Mr. Walker's angry fist and joined in the laughter; and twice when Mr. Walker's time had expired, good-humoredly asked to have it extended.

Mr. Walker was particularly jrate at the statement of Mr. Cockran that he Mr. Walker was not bound by the usual practices of controversy and good sense. "It takes genius and an overpowering intellect," shouted Mr. Walker, sarcastically, to answer a courteous question by saying that the gentleman is not bound by the usual rules of controversy and good sense. Great laughter. Another way he has of answering," continued Mr. Walker, is to say four words at the beginning and four at the end, putting three words in the middle and adding two at the end, and then saying, isn't that what the gentleman said? It aughter. And to say that the importation of \$250,000,000,000 worth of goods requires the exportation of \$250,000,000 in goods or money is—is—oh. I can't characterize it," said Mr. Walker. It would take an intellect an gigantic as that of the gentleman from New York to characterize. "I laughter."

When Mr. Walker had finished Mr. Cockran got up slowly and laughingly endeavored to speak he was interrupted by the irate member from Massachusetts.

"I understand that the grievance of the gentleman assainst me," began Mr. Cockran.

"I have no grievance," interrupted Mr. Walker.

"Oh, then, we are quits," said the New York

Walker.
(th, then, we are quits," said the New York

Walker.

"Oh, then, we are quits," said the New York member.
"I don't wonder you are crying quits," shouted Mr. Walker, amid the laughter of the House and galleries.

Mr. tockran made another effort to restore harmony, but Mr. Walker refused to be moillifled, and remarked, as Mr. tockran took his sent. "I've done up the Tammany tiger, and I'd like to tackle the Kansas gopher" (referring to Mr. Simpson's constant interruptions.

Mr. Burrows (liep., Mich.) was recognized to offer an amondment to the wool and woollen manufactures schedule. He proposed to substitute the cinuse in the McKinjey bill for the one in the pen jing bill, and he spoke for some one in the pen ing bill, and he spoke for some time in support of this proposition.

A long debate followed, when at 5:30 the committee rose, without action on the pending amendments, and the House took a recess till 5 P. M.

Three seats were occupied on the Republican side of the House, and six on the Democratic side, when Mr. Sporry (Dem., Conn.) arose this evening to deliver his speech against the Wilson bill. He had, however, a very large audience in the galleries. He said, in part, that with a deficit of possibly \$70,000,000 for the current faceal year, and with the gold reserve reduced to less than \$80,000,000, the Ways and Means Committee present to the House a revenue bill, which carries upon its faces a delicit of nearly \$70,000,000, calculated upon last year's imports. The only other source of revenue which the Ways and Means Committee disclose to us is an internal revenue bill, which the committee hope might produce possibly \$50,000,000, still leaving an annual deficit in the Treasury of a least \$50,000,000 and possibly \$100,000,000. In such an emergency the Ways and Means Committee presents to this House a customs bill which produces less customs than we have received Three scats were occupied on the Republi-can side of the House, and six on the Pemoproduces less customs than we have received any year since the close of the war, and makes an increase of the national debt

and makes an increase of the national dett also detely necessary.

The problem before us is not how shall we decrease the revenue, but how shall we increase it. Ninety-five million dollars added to the fixed annual charges of the Government during the last three years necessitates additional taxation. A tariff reform like the bill before us, which necessitates an annual increase in the public debt in time of peace, could hardly be expected to continue very long, nor could the party responsible for it reasonably expect a vote of confidence by the people.

Mr. Sperry was followed by Messrs. Hunter (Dem., Ill.) and Bower (Dem., N. C.).

IN THE SENATE.

Interesting Talk About Civil Service Re-form-The Election Law Repeat Bill.

Washington, Jan. 17.-The appearance of the Senate chamber to-day while the journal was being read would have led any stranger visiting the Capitel to suppose that the Democratic Senators were in a very small minority. for there were only three of them in their seats, while more than a score of Republican

After the presentation of the usual number of remonstrances against the Wilson Tariff bill, the resolution offered vesterday by Mr. Call Dem., Fla. for an examination into the condition of the civil service of the United States, and as to the expediency of its retrenchment or its increase, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) expressed his hostility to any further extension of the civil service, characterizing the whole business as a great humbug. He was told by Mr. Call that the resolution had nothing whatever to do with party politics. It was simply as to the question of the apportionment of civil employees among the States in proportion to population.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said that whatever might be the difficulties in the way of a complete application of the principles of civil ser vice reform, he did not see how anybody could desire to continue the system which has pre-vailed since the time of Andrew Jackson, if not before of using the offices of the United States to bribe the people to activity in the service of political parties. He did not think that any applause could be got anywhere for sas, except from officeholders or office

Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.) asked Mr. Hoar whether the Civil Service law, as now administered, had not a tendency to throw upon the country a distinct class of officeholders entirely apart from their merit.

Mr. Hoar said that he did not think so. Such a motive for political activity as the obtaining of public offices was degrading and debasing. He did not think it a good thing, when the present Administration came into power, to have all the foreign consulships suddenly and promptly changed. The newspaper expression of "looting" the consulships was hardly an extravagant statement. He said that the scandal had grown up under Republican administration in the past, and that Mr. Cleveland-although he had in many respects failed to come up to his own professions-had, on the whole, set an example better than that set by the early Re-publican Fresidents. He did not think it a good thing that every foreign con-suiship and Ministry should be changed at every change of administration. The blame of the recent changes in the consulships had been attempted to be placed on a well-known gentleman of his own State, Mr. Josiah Quincy. That was an unjust proceed-Josiah Quincy. That was an unjust proceeding. Mr. Quincy was not President of the United States, in whom the appointing power was lodged by the Constitution and laws. He was not the constitutional adviser of the President in the State Department. If the President had dismissed the representative of a foreign country owing to some diplomatic difficulty, the doorkeeper of the White House might as well be criticised for that act as Mr. Quincy be criticised for the changes in consulation. The responsibility tright or wrong was with

the doorkeeper of the White House might has well be criticised for the changes in consulation. The responsibility right or wrong; was with the President, and the attempt to transfer it to Mr. Quincy was an introduction in medern times of the old fashion, when a boy king was growing up, of keeping another boy by him, who should be whitped when the boy king did wrong. It aughter:

Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.) favored the broadening of the inquiry so as to extend it to the point of whether the law should be repeated or not. The party to which he belonged, he said, was not in power; but as it was likely to come into power in 1825 if the previous statute was wheel out, so that his party could have a clear field it angiliter.

Mr. thalinger (Rev. N. H.) declared himself apposed, absolutely and interly, to the civil service law as it exists and was ready to votation for its reject. I index it men and women who had got into the service could be degrated in the service, could be degrated in the service, could be degrated in the service, could be promoted artifurnity or could be dismissed without cause, and not har procedure.

Mr. I briking thep. Cal. dissented from the

nor the President had the power to stop that procedure.

Air. Forkins (Rep. Cal. dissented from the views of Air. Herry and Air. (sallinger and sould see no reason with the business of the towernment should not be conducted on assegnment business principles. He believed that the Civil service Commission had done a wine and good work. If there was one last in President (leveland's Administration that deserved the commendation of the people, if was the fact that he was in favor of a wise and just civil service reform.

executed by recent administrations—each of them extending its application to other branches of the service in a perication to other branches of the service in a perication to other branches of the service in a particle in the service in a service in a particle in the service in a service in service in a service in

What, then," Mr. Allen asked, "is the character of those persons."

Excellent, as a whole," Mr. Chandler replied. As good as the character of election officers generally."

The impression created on mr mind," Mr. Allen said, has been that those Federal election laws have been used to perpetuate in power the party in power when the election is held." Mr. Palmer (Dem., III.) taid it down as his theory that the people in every State, township, and election district had the right themselves to control and regulate and conduct their own elections. The people were peaceful; they were intelligent; they loved liberty; they loved law and order, and they appreciated the value of free government. Hence, there was no occasion for invoking the Federal power.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) suggested the query what right the States had at all in the ele-tion of members of congress, intimating that the Constitution gave control in that matter to

tion of members of Congress, intimating that the Constitution gave control in that matter to Congress.

In response to Mr. Gray's question as to when a final vote on this bill could be taken. Mr. Chandler said he was unwilling to go on with the delate in the absence of the senior Senator from New York, the cause of whose absence the Democrats probably knew. When he returned, Mr. Chandler said, he would proceed with the debate, and let it come to a vote at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Frye liep. Me. said it was hard to detate the question when there was no affirmation to which to reply. The situation of the Democratic party was unique. During the discussion of the Silver bill Democrats were compelled to speak in order to convert their brethren. The same conditions. Mr. Frye thought, would be found to exist when the Tariff bill came up for discussion, Converts would be needed then Mr. Frye also observed that when other matters came forward, Hawaiian affairs, for instance, he had no doubt that Democrats would have something to say, and would be compelled to talk to convert their own men to their side of the question. The Southern men had introduced the pending bill in the House, and they brought in the Northern men as their allies. He imagined that the Southern men had pushed the bill in the Senate and prought to their aid the distinguished men from the North as figurebeals. Mr. Frye said he would like to hear something to party was torn and divided on all other questions, but it was noticeable that when a proposition comes up to open the ballot hox to frauds the Democratic party arrays itself in a solid body of one mind and enthusiastic to the point of absolute silence. He was not certain but that this bill had been brought forward for the one purches of multiprine the progress of multiprine the of one mind and enthusiastic to the point of absolute silence. He was not certain but that this bill had been brought forward for the one purpose of uniting the Democratic party. You ought not then," said Mr. Gray, "to gradge us one proposition upon which we are united."

"But," replied Mr. Frye, "we want to know why you are so united. I don't like this coir-blooded method of going ahead with a speech read from a great stack of books in front of you, and no one listening or paying any atten-tion to the debate. Includes it might be Senator McMillan or Senator Pelfer. I would rather have a controversy; but the Democrats don't say a word."

Say a word.

Mr. Gray, in reply, said that was precisely the attitude assumed by the Republicans during the debate on the Force bill, a statemen, Mr. Hoar disputed, and added that there was no disposition on the part of the Republicans to conduct debate beyond a reasonable point, a point which could not be designated now.

Mr. Gray evidently abandoned his idea of getting an answer to his guestion as to when a vote could be expected, and, without pressing it further, at five minutes after 4 o'clock the Senate, upon his motion, went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

A FREE WOOL FUNERAL. That Was the Way the Annual Meeting of

CANNONSBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.-Two hundred

Cannonserum, Pa. Jan. 17.—Two hundred wool growers from Washington and Greene counties. Fa., and Harrison county, O., the largest wool-producing centres in America. representing the National Delaine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, met in annual convention this morning and with one exception protested against the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill. The one Democrat was John it McBride, who asserted free wool meant higher wool. He was stormed with questions by the others and est down maintaining his declaration.

Lion, James S. McNary, a former resident said it was like attending a funeral for wool growers to meet, in the face of existing designed to the pression; the industry was suffering from nervous prostration brought on the resident required therson, and accordingly the interest in the times of investigation have been somewhat explored, and the path the congressional Commission will find its path measurably cleared. In addition, Secretary iterbert has a plan to lay learned the matter path measurably deared. In addition, Secretary iterbert has a plan to lay learned the monarization for the will see recont annual report depicted in forcible innuages the existing evic. It is, therefore not at all unlikely that the Commission may be a fact that the pather of the congressional Commission will find its path measurably cleared. In addition, Secretary iterbert has a plan to lay learned the spart measurably deared. In addition, Secretary iterbert has a plan to lay learned the spart measurably deared. In addition, Secretary iterbert has a plan to lay learned the congressional Commission will find its path measurably deared. In addition, Still, the lines of investigation have been somewhate explored and the congressional Commission will find its path measurably learned. In addition, Still, the lines of investigation have beared in addition, seems the measurably learned in a

others and sat down maintaining his declaration.

Com. James S. McNary, a former resident, said it was like attending a funeral for wool growers to meet, in the face of existing depression; the industry was suffering from nervous prostration, brought on by noxions free trade antidotes, which wate likely to prove the death of it if the treatment were nersisted in. He was backed up by a dozen speakers, who said they voiced the statement of nine of every ten wool growers in the country. At an executive session a long series of resolutions were passed, embodying the protests made by the speakers against free wool.

TAILORS PROTEST.

Provisions in the Wilson Bill which They

Hold Are Urjust to Their Interests The Journeyman Tailors' Union and the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange met, to the number of 700, at Cooper Union, last night, to protest against the Wilson bill. A long petition to Congress was presented to the meeting and signed by most of those present, setting forth that the interests of the tailors would be subjected to gross injustice by the would be subjected to gross injustice by the amendment of paragraph Rai of the tariff laws of 1880, contained in the Wilson bill, and backing up this statement with statistics.

Speeches were made by Thomas Gunning, the Chairman: lerkely Merwin, Joseph Wilkinson, Vice-President of the State Association of Cutters; Andrew Patterson, John B. Lennon, Secretary of the National Tailors Union, and others. Resolutions were adopted calling on Congressionsrike out the obboxious Union, and others. Resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to strike out the obnoxious features of the Wilson bill, and asking that a clause be inserted limiting the amount of colling brought from Europe here by travellers without duty to \$150 worth.

Chairman Guraning said that be had just received information to the effect that five agents of as many prantinent Lombon tailoring houses arrived on the Majestic on Tuesday. arrived on the Majestic on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ammidown's Halineinstions, Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court has appointed W. H. Willis, Dr. Samuel H. Fillott, and Samuel W. Milbank a commission to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. Mary A. Ammidown, who is confined in the McLean Hospital at Somerville, Mass. Her nilment manifested itself while she and her son were in Frussels. theif while she and her son were in Frussels. She has real estate cash, siverware. Ac, worth about 570 test, and a few articles in laris. In intessels lies. Ammidown gave wave all her clothing and hay in bed wrapped in the belding. Asserting that by doing so and saving things against her eachies she could punish them. She also refused to eat. Her belief is that people are persecuting her.

The Woman District Know She Was Robbed. Detective Nelson of Hoboken saw three spruce young men plek a woman's pocket yesterday afternoon in the Belaware, Lackawanna and Western Pailroad station, and with the as istance of Letective McKenna, arrested The woman boarded a train and went awar in this ful ignorance of the fact that she had been rubbed. The prisoners described had \$58 which is supposed to belong to the woman whose pocket was picked.

Fainity Hurt. Perhaps, in a Political Dis-

Coroner Hobbs took the ante-mortem statement resterday afternoon of John J. Donohue. an engraver, who lives at 304 Cherry street On the night of Nov. 10 Donehue was struck on the head by a man named Donovan. They were having a political discussion at the time at the corner of Monroe and ficureriest Donobue was knocked down striking his head on the curbatene. Upon reaching home he became violently ill, and resterday the Coroner was summoned to take the man's dying statement.

877-879 BROADWAY.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Progress to the Pretiminary Steps Toward Its Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.- The Senate and the House have easily arranged the differences which existed between them on the resolution for the appointment of a Joint Congress Commission to investigate the personnel of the navy. The Senate desired that the Commission should be selected from the two paval committees. Very possibly this might have been done in any case, as a matter of courtesy and also of botter acquaintance with the subject involved. At all events, the House readily agreed to the amendment, and it is likely that the Commission will have met and begun its preliminary work before the end of the month.

The reference of the problem of reorganization to a Congressional Commission was urged by Secretary Tracy in 1892, and he showed that in this way reforms might be expected for the whole service, instead of for a single branch. As long ago, indeed, as 1800 he had recommended an increase in the number of the Bear Admirals from six to ten, and had pointed out that the reductions of the personnel in 1870 had been made when the shins were decreasing in numbers, and those of 1882, when the material, in numbers and effectiveness, had touched the lowest point. The new navy, he said, called for a new adjustment of the personnel and the condition of the service, in the grades from Lieutenant to Insign Inclusive, were especially deserving of attention. The average age of the five officers then at the head of the five officers then at the head of the lists in these grades were: Lieutenants, over 44 years: Lieutenants, unfor grade, nearly 34%; Ensigns, over 32%. He then expected that the evit would increase during the next few years, and that "at a time not very for distant the whole grade of Lieutenants in the navy will be composed of men between the ages of 37 and 34. They are still in leading strings, always compelled to refer even unimportant questions to their seniors, dragging out the miserable existence of a subordinate whose energies have been marked. fectiveness, had touched the lowest point. The ages of 37 and 54. They are still in leading strings, always compelled to refer even unimportant questions to their seniors, dragging out the miserable existence of a subordinate whose energies have been supped, whose are butten is gone, and who has learned from long experience to evade and shirk responsibility. This was very strong language, but it shows that more than three years ago the evils still demanding a remedy were fully set forth.

Mr. Tracy's view was that an officer subjected to such a system, passing most of his life in inferior positions, and much the smaller part of his naval career in command rank, would be incapacitated during the latter for the most efficient service, so that the navy would eventually be. In the hands of a bedy of officers originally inferior to more in the world, but with a capacity that has been dwarfed and stunted by the results of this restrictive legislation. As a partial remedy, he suggested increasing the Lieutenant-Commanders from 74 to 124, with a proportionate diminution of the hieutenants and agreater equalization of the kieutenants and that the engines of the new ships, with their great complexity and delicate adjustment, required the highest kind of expert treatment, and that an elaborate report; but no legic lation was accorded thereon, and accordinally the matter must be taken un again. Still, the lines of investigation have been some what exported, and must be taken up again. Still the lines

to time. The point irred is that accelerating the flow will secure greater efficiency by bringing officers to command rank earlier. One remedy which would probably secure general approval in the service would be an increase in the number of officers allowed to the higher grades, since that would produce a general rise through the list.

WEST POINT BATTLE MONUMENT. How the 92-ton Shaft Was Transported

from the Quarry to Fishkill, West Point, Jan. 17.-The transportation of the mammoth shaft of red granite for the battle monument, which reached here last evening from Stony Creek, Conn., where the stone for it was quarried, caused some of the railread officials a great deal of trouble. The monolith is 41% feet in length, is round and 61; feet in diameter at its largest end. Its weight is ninety-two tons, and is said to be the longest single shaft in the United States, It is mounted on two huge pedestal blocks, oc cupying the length of two big flat cars from the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N J. The original stone from which the column was cut weighed 135 tons when it was taken from the quarry.

The shaft reached Pishkill over the New York and New England Bailroad on Saturday morning. The engine and cars upon which it was loaded came on a special train from Hartford. On account of the immense weight of the train the empty cars alone weigh about ninety tous a somewhat neculiar plan was adopted to get it in safety over the bridges of the railroad between Hartford and Fishkill When the train approached the bridge a flying when the train approached the bridge a fixing start was taken. The engine was uncoupled from the cars, and the latter went flying over the bridge at a lively rate of speech. The engine was caused to make a "running switch" and stopped before the bridge was reached the other side, and went over it after the cars had reached the other side, and were stopped by the brakes.

The cars and shaft were run on the transfer steamer William T. Hart at brisking aller a great deal of very careful effort. The Hart ran to the West Shore slip at Newburth, and the agent was disposed to have the shaft ran off the ferryboat there, but in the nick of time a telegram was received from superintendent Watson not to allow the transfer until the bridge could be attendituded before the heavy freight was carried back to Bakkill, where it remained until Monday. The cost for transportation is \$5.40.

The monument is to be surmounted by a granife can six feet square, noon which is to rest a perfectly round granite bail, four feet in diameter. To the bail is to be anchored a statue of Victory made from old cannon. The memorial, when completed, will be run on this up the hill and across the plain to Trophy Folin. The cars will be drawn up these rails by means of transfer will be drawn up these rails by means of transfer will be drawn up these rails by means of transfer will be drawn up these rails by means of transfer will be drawn up these rails by means of transfer will be drived be cars and their load past the riding hall, as a bad corner will have to be turned there. The work is in charge of Engineer Willard of Worcesier. start was taken. The engine was uncoupled

The Management Won. The annual row over the question of who

shall rule the American Pneumatic Tool Company was fought out yesterday, and the regular ticket, that is, the ticket that favors the present management, was elected by about 11.000 majority. The company has been organized six years and has paid no dividends. The opposition which is headed by fapt John C. White of Boston says it should have paid 20 per cent from the start. The flew Dr. William C. Roberts. Secretary of the Home Mission Society of the Presbyterian thurch, and a friend of the management, was Chairman of the meeting resterday. present management, was elected by about

ordered practically without a word of dissent. The remainder of the session was consumed in confirming about 150 Postmasters and Interior Department nominations, none of which

The three Democratic members of the Connecticut delegation, Mesara. De Forest, Pigott, and Sperry, called at the White House this morning and suggested the appointment of Mr. Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven to suc-ceed to the vacancy on the Supreme bench for which Mr. Hornblower of New York failed of confirmation. Mr. Ealdwin was one of the founders of the American Bar Association.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was fifty-four, of which thirty-four were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. Among the appointments were the following: New 10 k = W. Brad-tree, Parma, vice A. A. Dim-rork, removed; P. J. Lout, West Kendan, vice F. D. Cropes, removed; New Jersey - V. J. Applegate, Farmingdale, vice Balated Wainwright, removed.

Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed William Ponichan of New York an engraver in the Bu-reau of Engraving and Printing, at \$1,500 a year.

The applications of H. C. Butcher of New York for collector of internal revenue for the First district of New York and of Henry Crandali of New York for assistant appraiser of merchandise at New York, were field in the Treasury to-day.

Speaker Crisp to-day appounced the follow ing House committee appointments: Mr. Money Dem., Miss.), Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Fitch of New York, resigned; Mr. Ite Armond Dem., Mo., the Judiciary, in place of Mr. Follows of New York, resigned.

The Committee on the Library lost all its members Mr. Fellows of New York, Chairman, and Mr. O'Ferrall of Vinginia, resigned, and Mr. O'Seill of Tennsylvania, deceased. The Speaker to-day announced a new committee, consisting of Mr. Compton (Dem., Md.), Chairman; Mr. Partlett (Dem., N. Y.), and Mr. Adams (Rep., Ry.).

Mr. Griffin (Dem., Mich.), was assigned to Naval Affairs and Expenditures in the Treasury Department. Mr. Money Dem. Miss.), Foreign Affairs, in

The President to-day sent to the Senate the ollowing nominations:
William I Buchavan of lows to be Favov Extraoritary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the i nied lates to the Argentin Hembers. Minister. Penipotentiary of the Linded sayesting Republic and Florida, to be Consul of the Unit-4 busyrs Venezuela b Tingle of Montana, to be Consul of the ates at La charra Venezuela. I clean www. S. Tingle of Montana, to be Consul of the allier Slates at Brunswick, decimany.

with F. B. Beckwith of Georgia to be Collector of as one for the district of Savannah, de.

Marico W. Burtson of South Carolina, Collector of Custom Service of Hearfort, S. Consultant of the district of Hearfort, S. Consultant of the district of Hearfort, S. Consultant of the Herks of Notracia, to be Surveyor of Custom M. Buchanan, normainted to be Minister to Argentine Republic, is a prominent mey-Mr. Buchanan. nomainted to be shinker to the Argentine Republic, is a prominent mer-chant and business man of Sioux City. He was Commissioner of loward the World's Fair, and managed the exhibit of the state with great audity. This is the only public office he is known to have held.

Capt. John Rogers, military storekeeper in the quartermaster's Department, has been placed on the retired list of the army, and the acancy caused by the retirement will not be illied. Unly one military storekeeper, Capt. Farrett, is left on the active list, and on his re-tirement the office will cease to exist, in ac-cordance with an act of Congress.

The first veto of this Congress came in to the The first veto of this Congress came in to the Houseto-day. The President disapproved the bill for the relief of entrymen of stone and timber fands. The ground of objection is that the till, by allowing entries to be perfected before judicial officers, interferes with the responsibilities properly lodged in officers of the Land Bureau.

Miss Phorbe W. Cougins, in a published card. takes exception to the decision rendered by Acting Secretary Curtis disallowing her salary of \$41,000 as secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair Commission.

the "carefully prepared opinion" of which you make nention has no existence save in the statement which was given your reporter. The Treasure briefly says in note to me yesterday, signed by Mr. Curtis and coun-eringred L. C. (Lovan Cartisie), that "this is a maincire to the years risky against by that "this is a ma-cer in which the department has no discretion." Take in connection with the fact that the brief of my a larney, Mr. A. G. Riddie, has been awaiting the snawer since the first of last May, near-nine months ago, while my own substat itation at the facts, consisting of a lary number of documents, which were submitted near two months ago, were returned with this "carrein" two months ago, were returned with this "carrein" prepared opinion," showing that they were new squeed, indicates the colerity and breatly which it American people may hope for in just review of home ciams.

I may congratulate myself, however, in getting an answer at all since it is quite manifest that if the Board of Control of the Exposition, in its annual pergrination to the Capitol for divernment paper, nat not arrived at this juncture, I might have waited until a kind 'trovidence retired this legal lore of the Treasury into the shades of 1 sur.

The majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means have decided to make the rate on barley 35 per cent, ad valorem instead of 20, as in the bill reported. The rate on barley 20, as in the bill reported. The rate on Parley mult will probably be fixed at the same figure. In the bill as reported the principle of the Mckinley law was followed, the duty on harley mait being fixed at 50 per cent, higher than on barley - that is, the rate on barley was made 25 per cent, ad valorem, and on barley mait 36 per cent, ad valorem. The table of importations shows that the ad valorem rate of duty on barley under the present law of 36 cents a bushed is 55 per cent, while that on barley engit is 26 fer cent, the specific rate being 45 cents a bushed.

Commander W. H. Whiting, who has been on his honeymoon with his Chinese bride Miss Ah Fong, to whom he was married with much ceremony at Hawati a month ago, was to-day order d to assume command of the Pensacola bayy Yard. He will take his bride ere, where they will probably remain for the at three years the term of shore duty to high the commander is entitled. Washingn society will regret that it will not have a need to meet Mrs. Whiting.

CAUGHT IN A POOL OF FIRE.

Two Employees of the hip Bay Brewers Budly Enred by Boiling Pitch, Lewis Muchimeyer, 40 years old, of 1,080 First avenue, and William Laux, 23 years old, t 127 Second avenue, were taken to Bellevue Hospital resterday morning auffering from vere burns about the limbs and body. the men were working in the kip's Bay Brewery, at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and

First avenue, a large kettle of boiling pitch in

ne bory stream, which spattered over their othing hands and faces.

traced by the pain they made no attempt to escape. When their cries for help brought assistance it was found necessary to build a platform of planks over the burning nich before the unfortunate men could be reached and removed to a place of safety.

An Unusual B mand Upon the Coroners

The officials at the Coroners' Office are pur ling their brains to discover why the followletter received yesterday, should have been forwarded to them from the Essex Mar-

Mr. N. Greenfehl of all conton street has been bitter by a dog belonging to Dave Doublinety of fill Norfolk street. Mr. screenfeld is suffering from blood posson

arset. Mr. dreshield is suffering from blood poisoning, and will you kindly lates an order to have the dog abot. Dr. M. Mcassais. The Heavy streat.

When Chief Clerk Reynolds received the letter he placed it carefully on the file containing the death slipe. After a heated argument as to whose duty it was to caref out the request, it was finally decided that it is postween Pepury Coroners Westen or Honlin. Dr. Honlin professed vigorously, however, saying he wouldn't be able to hit a term much less a live dog. Dr. Weston said he was willing to try a shot at the animal if some one would end him a revolver. The matter will probably be settled by a policeman being ordered to shoot the a revolver. The matter will probably be set-tled by a policeman being ordered to shoot the

Wedding Silver.

Pitchers:- A very large assortment of Water Pitchers. ranging from one to seven pints capacity, in odd and unique shapes, or conventional forms, the decorations include choice examples of repousee work, flat Indian chasing, old English fluting, old English bright chasing, and many other artistic styles. A few are absolutely plain and very highly finished, great care having been given to obtain elegance of outline and proportion.

(ART ROOMS Third Floor.) GORHAM M'F'G CO.

Silversmiths, BROADWAY Carriage entrance 19th St.

BUNIING FOR FIREBUGS.

The Police Suspect that an Organized Sang is at Work on the East Side,

It is now believed that the explosion and fire in the tenement at 183 Avenue Con Tues-day afternoon were the work of an organized band of firebugs on the east side. Within a month three suspicious fires have occurred, each of which has been attended by an explosion.

Early on the morning of Dec. 22 there was a fire in the tenement at 502 East Tweifth street. It was ascertained yesterday that there was an explosion at the time of this fire, and that t partially wrecked one of the floors of the house. Several of the tenants had narrow covered in the building at 54 Avenue D, and the shop of a man named Pincus Ganz was badly forn up as though by the action of some explosive material. It was said that in the cellar of the house the areamen had found evidence of an informal machine. The third fire occurred on Tuesday afternoon in the four-story brick double tenement at 183 Avenue C. Thirty-live persons lived in the building. Henry Gottlieb rasaloon keeper, lived with his family in anaximents occupying half of the third floor.

The explosion, which it is supposed caused the fire, occurred in one of Cottlieb's rooms. All the members of the family were out and it is said that no fire was burning in the stove. The exact cause of the explosion is not known. It wrecked the room and shook the whole building, causing the front wall to build out in an alarming manner. Inmistakable traces of kerosene were found in tottlieb's apartments. One theory advanced is that both the fire and the explosion were caused by beautine poured over the carpet and furniture in large quantities.

Tottlieb and his wife were closely questioned by Fire Marshal Mitchell yesterday. Both denied all knowledge of what had caused the fire. Building Inspector Fisher e; amined the house early resterday morning. He reported that the walls were in a had condition, and it may be found necessary to have them pulled down.

It was said that the police have evidence was badly torn up as though by the

may be found necessary to have them pulled down.

It was said that the police have evidence that all three lires are the work of incendiaries. Superintendent livines began an investigation immediately after the fire which courred on Dec. 22. While little could be learned about the nature of the evidence, it is said that the detectives at work on the case have made important discoveries. It is supposed that there is a scheme on fort to defraud insurance companies. During the last few days fire Marshal Mitchell has made several visits to Police Headquarters. Superintendent Byrnes admitted yesterday that he had been making an investigation, and that evidence had been found leading to the bellef that an organized gang of firebuga was at work on the east side.

Although no arrests have yet been made, is is expected that the police will be able to gather in part, if not the whole, of the gang before many days.

Gottlibe was arrested late last night and

gather in part, if not the whole, of the gang before many days. Gottlieb was arrested late last night and locked up in the Union Market station on the charge of being implicated in the explosion at; his rooms. MISSIONARIES TOO EXTRAPAGINT.

Dr. Mable Says If the Bamboo is Gorad Representatives of sixteen foreign mission are societies from as many different denor tions met yesterday in conference in the arge hall in the missions house of the Methodism Episcopai Church, 150 Fifth avenue. Nea rly all the delegates, who gathered from almos: every portion of the United States and Canad & were secretaries of the organizations which represented. The purpose of the conference

represented. The purpose of the conference was to interchange opinions on the juscition of the best methods to adopt in the for sign missionary field. This was the second rathering of the kind, the first having been haid at the rooms of the Freebyterian Board of Foreign Missions on Jan. 12, 1835.

The key, br. C. H. Mable of Board of Poreign Missions on Jan. 12, 1835.

The key, br. C. H. Mable of Board of parting thurches in the Foreign Field. Dr. Mable said that the missionaries in the foreign Field were altogether too fond of placing all tacin dependence on the treasury at home and tyree not content to push their work so that they might make their churches self-supper fing. They live too extravagantly and build is used and churches far better in style and appearance than those which surround the a. If the heathen houses of worship are of its aboot amongs to good enough for thristlans.

Before final adjournment resolutions were adopted for the appointment of come of next to make Investigations and propose some plan at the next conference by which me one in foreign lands may be made self-sur certified.

Mamie Has the Hospital Habit.

Mamte Brown, a homeless woman, 14 Years old, has evidently decided that a cot a. Bedlevae Hospital is more comfortable at night than an areaway or an empty coal bo .. On Monday she fell in a pretended fit on become avenue, and was taken to the hospita. As nothing seemed to be the matter with her. nothing seemed to be the matter with her, she was discharged on Tuesday. Aheat 7 o'clock on Tuesday night a call was sen for an ambulance from Seventeenth street and Third avenue. The ambulance surgeon f and Mamie propped up against a doorstep. When the woman reached the hospital the doctors decided that there was nothing the matter, and she was discharged yesterday morning. At it o'clock last night she staggered into the Fast Twenty-second street police station and announced that she and been polisoned. The bergeant sent for an ambulance, and the woman was again taken to liellevue Hospitak.

Litted by Falling Down as Atrehaft. Mrs. Bridget Pinchen, 44 years old, of 2,235 econd avenue, while attending a friend, Mrs. futbare, who is ill at 154 East 118th street,

fell vestering morning from the fourth floor through the airsiant to the callar, and was in-stantly killed. It is supposed that the woman lost her balance while trying to close a wine dow opening into the shaft. To Foreclose a Morigage on a Church. Elizabeth F. R. Laing filed a lis pendens yes-

church wardens, and vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Sativity to forcelese a mortgage for 57.480 on the church property at 700 Sixth street made on May 10, 1884.

terday in a suit brought against the rector.

Women full of Pains



Aches and weaknesses, Aches and weaknesses, find in CUTICUEA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER Instant and grateful relief. In ONE MINUTE it relieves aching sides and back, hip, knoney and uterino pains, strains and weaknesses, theumatic, sciativ, whatp and pervous. atir, abarts and pervous pains, coughs, colds and chest pains. Odor-cus with balsam, space and pine, it is the

sweetest, surest, salest and best plaster.

Price: age.; five. \$1.00. At all drugglets or by